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## ABSTRACT

The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, an information service of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The aim is to provide the reader with a regularly published series of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas. This Guide lists publications in the general subject area of Education and Training About Alcohol. This Grouped Interest Guide (GIG) is a Cumulative Issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series, as well as new entries. Bibliographic entries are annotated. Topics included are Elementary Education Programs, Secondary Education Programs, Paraprofessional Training Programs, Professional Training Programs, Prevention, and General Readings. (Author/BP)

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR ALCOHOL INFORMATION  
GROUPED INTEREST GUIDE NO. 7-5  
CUMULATIVE ISSUE  
WINTER 1976

**SELECTED  
PUBLICATIONS  
ON**

## **EDUCATION AND TRAINING ABOUT ALCOHOL**

**INCLUDING**

Elementary Education Programs  
Secondary Education Programs  
Paraprofessional Training Programs  
Professional Training Programs  
Prevention  
General Readings

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EDUCATION & WELFARE  
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CG 011627

## INTRODUCTION

The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, an information service of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The aim is to provide the reader with a regularly published series of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas.

This Guide lists publications in the general subject area of Education and Training About Alcohol.

Bibliographic entries are annotated for assistance in selecting items most relevant to individual needs. At the present time, the Clearinghouse is not in a position to supply copies of papers included in the bibliography. Copies of the cited materials are generally available at university, medical school or larger public libraries.

In order to improve this service, comments are solicited on the subject coverage, the format, and the usefulness of this publication.

The subject areas presently in this series include:

- |                                                        |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sociocultural Aspects of Alcohol Use and Alcoholism | 9. Physiologic Concomitants of Alcohol Use and Abuse              |
| 2. Occupational Alcoholism Programs                    | 10. Rehabilitation Strategies for Alcohol Abusers                 |
| 3. Legal Aspects of Alcohol Use and Abuse              | 11. Alcoholism Treatment Modalities                               |
| 4. Animal Research on Alcohol Effects                  | 12. Drugs and Alcohol                                             |
| 5. Alcohol, Accidents, and Highway Safety              | 13. Alcohol and Mental Health                                     |
| 6. Heredity, Genetics, and Alcohol Abuse               | 14. Psychological Studies of Alcohol and Alcoholism               |
| 7. Education and Training About Alcohol                | 15. Statistical and Demographic Research on Alcohol Use and Abuse |
| 8. Teenagers and Alcohol                               |                                                                   |

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## **Cumulative Issue**

This Grouped Interest Guide is a Cumulative Issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series. It also contains new entries which have been identified by an asterisk.

## **New in This Issue**

As an additional service to Clearinghouse subscribers, the NIAAA is pleased to introduce the Quality Evaluation of Literature System to the Grouped Interest Guide. Under this system, articles or papers are evaluated by alcoholism authorities drawn from a variety of disciplines. The resulting raw score and stanine rating when available are indicated in the lower left hand corner following the annotation.

Raw scores range from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating higher quality documents. Stanines are a method of reporting relative ratings by dividing the total possible scores into nine equal parts ranging from a low score of 1 to a high score of 9. Ratings are based on the scientific and technical approach of the document, uniqueness of material presented, source credibility, impact and presentation.

Your comments and responses are encouraged and will make the Quality Evaluation of Literature System more valuable for all who are working in the alcoholism field.

## Elementary Education Programs

*Alcohol . . . Narcotics Education: A Handbook for Teachers.* Dallas, TX: Tane Press, 1971. 96 pp.

A handbook to supply the teacher with factual data on alcohol and narcotics in convenient form.

Davies, John, and Barrie, Stacey. Alcohol and health education in schools. *Health Bulletin*, 29(1), 1971.

This article reviews the current status of the field of alcohol education. Consideration is given to the objectives of alcohol education and how they may be implemented.

*Guide to Films (16mm) About the Use of Dangerous Drugs, Narcotics, Alcohol and Tobacco.* Alexandria, VA: Serina Press, 1971. 61 pp.

Synopsis of 230 films and 60 filmstrips dealing with drugs, narcotics, alcohol and tobacco.

Morelli, Louis V. Drug education training program. *Journal of the Florida Medical Association*, 58(4): 25-27, 1971.

The Drug Education Training Program in Florida is dedicated to the prevention of drug abuse by providing courses in drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse.

*Source Book on Drug Abuse.* Juneau, AK: Alaska Department of Education, Division of Instructional Services, 1971. 136 pp.

Advice on teaching about drugs, goals and objectives, and teaching activities in the areas of alcohol, drug, and tobacco abuse are included.

Sutherland Learning Associates, Inc. "Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Model Learning Systems. Preliminary Designs: Final Report," 1974. 267 pp.

The final report on a project designed to develop a model learning system for alcohol abuse and alcoholism prevention contains formal details of four specific programs. (76 references)

NCAI016133

*What You Must Know About Drugs.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Scholastic Book Services, 1971. 184 pp.

It is pointed out that alcohol is the most easily obtained, used and abused drug in the English-speaking world. A teaching guide is included.

## Secondary Education Programs

Bryant, Clifton D. *Social Problems Today: Dilemmas and Dissensus.* Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, 1971. 546 pp.

This reader, designed for use in undergraduate courses on social problems, includes a section on problems of addictive withdrawal which covers material on alcoholism, the family and alcoholism, adolescence and alcohol, marijuana, and drug addiction.

Globetti, Gerald. Alcohol education in the school. *Journal of Drug Education*, 1(3):241-248, 1971.

The perception of alcohol education among a representative sample of high school students is reported.

Haag, Jessie Helen. Alcoholic beverages—Your responsibilities. In: Haag, Jessie Helen. *Focusing On Health.* Austin, TX: Steck-Vaughn, 1973. pp. 225-243.

As a part of a high school health education curriculum, specific information is provided on: (1) types of alcoholic beverages; (2) physical and social effects of alcohol; (3) young adult attitudes, statistics, and responsibilities; (4) the adult model; (5) causes of alcoholism—physiological, psychological, and sociological; and (6) signs and treatment of alcoholism. (4 references)

NCAI007050

———. Alcoholic beverages—Your responsibilities (Teacher's Guide). In: Haag, Jessie Helen. *Focusing on Health.* Austin, TX: Steck-Vaughn, 1973. pp. 62-68.

This teacher's guide, part of a general health curriculum for high school students, consists of seven sections: (1) rationale, (2) key concepts, (3) suggested learning experiences, (4) answer key, (5) resources for the teacher, (6) review questions, and (7) audiovisual resources.

NCAI007053

Hames, Lee N. Can students be taught to mix alcohol and gasoline—safely? *Journal of School Health*, 41(9):481-487, 1971.

Some suggestions for ways of making alcohol education in schools effective are set forth. (21 references)

Howell, Wayne A. Middle-aged ethyl-heads. *Addictions*, 18(4):36-38, 1971.

A satiric interview with the teenage organizer of a campaign to arouse civic-minded adolescents to the dangers of drug abuse among middle-agers describes the use of ethyl alcohol, how and why it is drunk.

### Secondary Education Programs (contd.)

\*Linder, R.; Lerner, S.; and Burke, E. Drugs in the junior high school. *Journal of Psychedelic Drugs*, 6(1):43-49, 1974.

A survey of the use of certain psychoactive drugs by sex and grade, reasons for using such drugs, and the cost of selected drugs was made among 776 students attending a suburban junior high school in the San Francisco area. (3 references)

QELS 62(3)

NCAI018093

\*Miles, Samuel A., ed. *Learning About Alcohol: A Resource Book for Teachers*. Washington, DC: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1974. 183 pp.

This book is designed to be a single source of practical material for the classroom teacher, providing the means for developing effective approaches to alcohol education.

NCAI014379

Morelli, Louis V. Drug education training program. *Journal of the Florida Medical Association*, 58(4):25-27, 1971.

The Florida Drug Education Program provides drug, alcohol, and tobacco abuse instruction from kindergarten through grade 12, as well as regional drug abuse clinics for nonschool-related agencies, training sessions for teachers, and expanded programs to develop specialists in health education.

\*O'Rourke, Angus; Gough, Cora; and Wilson-Davis, Keith. Alcohol: A report on a survey in Dublin post-primary schoolchildren, 1970. *Journal of Irish Medical Association*, 67(13):355-358, 1974.

An Irish Cancer Society Survey of 5,483 Dublin secondary school children was taken in 1970 to collect information on attitudes toward tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. (6 references)

QELS 83(6)

NCAI018658

Wolk, Donald J. Drugs in the high school: A student research report. In: Wolk, D. *Drugs and Youth*. Washington, DC: National Council for the Social Studies, 1971. pp. 29-42.

A student report on drug use in the high schools utilized questionnaires containing items assumed to be relevant to drug use and the reasons for experimenting with them.

### Paraprofessional Training Programs

Augustus, Gladys. The Maryland program for training alcoholism counselors. *Maryland State Medical Journal*, 20(7):119-121, 1971.

The Maryland program for training alcoholism counselors is described.

Blumenthal, L. Community development—Training courses for interested citizens and social agency personnel. In: *Proceedings of the 30th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence* (Amsterdam, Netherlands). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, 1972.

Training courses are offered at a multidisciplinary inpatient treatment center where participants live at the center and take part in all center activities.

NCAI003048

\*Cutler, Robert. "Consultation and Training Project." Presented at: North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems (San Francisco, CA), December 1974. 14 pp.

The operation and effectiveness of the NIDA-funded consultation and training project for paraprofessional drug workers at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center in the Bronx are analyzed.

QELS 72(4)

NCAI019988

Dichter, Marvin, and Rosen, Alvin. Responsible concern in encounter groups. In: Tulipan, A. *The Psychiatric Clinic in Encounter*. Oil City, PA: Poca Press, 1971. pp. 107-112.

Experiences in the use of encounter groups with alcoholic persons and drug addicts in a hospital setting are described.

Favazza, Armando R.; Favazza, Barbara Starks; and Margolis, Philip M. *Guide for Mental Health Workers*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1971. 110 pp.

Written for the nonprofessional in the field of mental health, the manual explains in non-technical language the basic categories and causes of mental illness.

Reading, Anthony J., and Brown, Torrey C. Interdisciplinary alcoholism education for medical and paramedical personnel. *Maryland State Medical Journal*, 20(3):85-88, 1971.

The initiation of a program for outpatient treatment of alcoholism within the general health care program of a large, urban teaching hospital is described.

\*Staub, George E., and Kent, Leona M., eds. *Paraprofessional in the Treatment of Alcoholism: A New Profession*. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1973. 184 pp.

The range of philosophies and policies related to the work of a paraprofessional in the field of alcoholism is reviewed. The contents are designed to assist individuals involved in pro-

### Paraprofessional Training Programs (contd.)

gram planning, personnel development, training, teaching, and interdisciplinary teamwork. NCAI013548

Wilkins, Rodney H. The health visitor and the alcoholic. *Journal of Alcoholism*, 7(3):92-97, 1972.

The results of a survey of student health visitors in Manchester, England, of paraprofessional visiting nurses showed the need for education about the widespread community problem of alcoholism. (10 references)

NCAI1004207

### Professional Training Programs

Alcohol problems and national health planning in WHO programmes. *WHO Chronicle*, 27(4):166-170, 1973.

The role and activities of the World Health Organization in the international development of alcoholism programs are discussed. (26 references)

NCAI012021

Alcoholism research at Downstate Medical Center. *Public Health Reports*, 84(5):403, 1969.

A 5-year alcoholism program at Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York, with support from the National Institute of Mental Health, is described.

Bailey, Margaret B. Attitudes toward alcoholism before and after a training program for social caseworkers. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 31(3):669-683, 1970.

A questionnaire containing 38 attitudinal statements was administered to caseworkers from three family-service agencies in New York City before and after attending a 30-hour alcoholism training program.

Blumenthal, L. Community development—Training courses for interested citizens and social agency personnel. In: *Proceedings of the 30th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence* (Amsterdam, Netherlands). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, 1972.

See Paraprofessional Training Programs.

Boone, Edgar J. "Training: Perspective and Concepts." Presented at: San Francisco National Occupational Alcoholism Training Institute Program, Nov. 28, 1972.

The author discusses the rationale which an occupational program consultant can use in developing and critically analyzing training programs. (16 references)

\*Burgener, V.E. "Alcohol and Highway Safety Curriculum Workshops for K-12 Key Personnel." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1974. 206 pp. NTIS Order No. PB 233 038.

The author discusses 10 regional workshops which were conducted for teams of educators on the use of alcohol and traffic safety curriculum materials centered on student concerns.

NCAI019426

\*Carnahan, James E. "Training Police Officers for Effective Identification and Apprehension of Drinking Drivers." Presented at: Alcohol and Drug Problems Association Conference (San Francisco, CA), December 1974. 29 pp.

A 40-hour Michigan Police Alcohol Training Course, designed to improve officers' ability to detect drinking drivers in the .10 percent to .15 percent blood alcohol concentration range and to prepare cases effectively for conviction, is reviewed.

QELS 62(3)

NCAI020006

Einstein, Stanley, and Wolfson, Edward. Alcoholism curricula: How professionals are trained. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 5(2):295-312, 1970.

An evaluation of the importance of alcoholism curricula as part of a general training program is presented.

Irvin, Frank. Alcoholic offender: Manpower needs for the future. In: *Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. pp. 42-48.

The manpower needs involved in dealing with the various types of alcohol-related offenses (nonviolent minor crimes, felonies, and violent offenses) are analyzed; heavy emphasis is placed on the use of nonprofessionals in staffing community-oriented programs.

NCAI001387

\*Jansen, David G., and Hoffmann, Helmut. MMPI scores of counselors on alcoholism prior to and after training. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 43(2):271, 1975.

A comparison was made of MMPI standard scores of male alcoholism counselors prior to and after training, and correlations were determined between raw scores from two MMPI administrations. (2 references)

NCAI020192

### Professional Training Programs (contd.)

\*Kilty, Keith. Attitudes toward alcohol and alcoholism among professionals and nonprofessionals. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36(3):327-347, 1975.

The responses of graduate students, professional social service agency workers, and community residents to scales measuring attitudes and beliefs about alcohol and alcoholism were analyzed. (25 references)

QELS 81(5)

NCAI019648

Kregel, H.J. Development of a comprehensive training programme for theological/clergy education. In: *Proceedings of the 30th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence* (Amsterdam, Netherlands). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, 1972.

A large-scale pastoral alcoholism training program being conducted at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California, includes annual summer schools for theological school faculty members, course offerings in alcohol prevention and treatment, plus a 12-month stipend program leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Alcohol Studies.

NCAI003038

Lauener, E. Congress of post-graduate study 1970 in Heidelberg. *Praktische Psychiatrie* (Zurich), 50(2):51-57, 1971.

Contributions to a program in continuing education for psychiatric nurses and social workers, conducted at Heidelberg in October 1970, are discussed.

Plaut, Thomas F.A. Policeman in difficulty. *Social Service Outlook*, 6(5):6-7, 1971.

A project, with the objective of providing professionally oriented training and guidance to law enforcement agencies in the areas of alcoholism, suicidal behavior, mental illness, drug abuse, and sexual deviance, is discussed.

\*Powell, Barbara J.; Mueller, John F.; and Schwerdtfeger, Terri. Attitude changes of general hospital personnel following an alcoholism training program. *Psychological Reports*, 34(2):461-462, 1974.

A survey was conducted to assess concepts and attitude changes among nursing personnel regarding alcoholic individuals. (6 references)

NCAI014435

\*Reading, A. Determining the need for training. In: Charetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the*

*National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 394-405.

The author outlines a systematic procedure for identifying the various factors that should be taken into consideration in determining the need for personnel training and proposes methods for evaluating them.

NCAI016239

\*Reynolds, Ingrid. Alcoholism and drug dependence—A survey of general practitioners' opinions. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 1:167-169, 1975.

Findings of a survey of general practitioners on methods and requirements for dealing with the problems of alcoholism and drug addiction in the metropolitan Sydney area are presented. (2 references)

QELS 68(4)

NCAI019698

Rifkin, Arthur. One psychiatrist's view of drug education. *Journal of Drug Education*, 1(1):5-8, 1971.

Seminars for teachers or classrooms for children are affected by the same problems in reference to drug education. It is recommended that education on drug use be presented as dispassionately and factually as possible in order to avoid a biased approach.

\*Semple, B.M., and Yarrow, A. Health education, alcohol, and alcoholism in Scotland. *Health Bulletin*, 32(1):31-34, 1974.

The Scottish Health Unit Plan for Alcoholism Prevention is presented. (6 references)

QELS 63(3)

NCAI018657

\*Ungerleider, J.T. "Training of Treatment Program Counselors." Presented at: North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems (San Francisco, CA), December 1974. 8 pp.

The issues and problems of training alcoholism treatment-rehabilitation program personnel are discussed in the light of the author's experiences at the UCLA Drug Abuse Training Center and Multimodality "Triage" Drug Treatment Program. (4 references)

QELS 70(4)

NCAI019987

\*Waring, Mary. Impact of specialized training in alcoholism on management-level professionals. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36(3):406-415, 1975.

The impact of short-term, intensive, specialized training in alcoholism on management-level nurses and social workers was investigated. (7 references)

QELS 77(5)

NCAI019655

## Prevention

\*Barry, Herbert. Psychological factors in alcoholism. In: Kissin, B., and Begleiter, H., eds. *Biology of Alcoholism*. New York: Plenum Press, 1974. pp. 53-108.

Various stages of alcohol-associated physical and psychiatric illnesses are described. (235 references)

QELS 76(5)

NCAI015520

\*Benell, Florence B. Drug abuse and venereal disease misconceptions of a selected group of college students. *Journal of School Health*, 43(9): 584-590, 1973.

A study was conducted to determine the extent of selected misconceptions held by college students about venereal disease and drug abuse. (1 reference)

NCAI014820

\*Chafetz, Morris E. Alcoholism. In: Bellak, L., ed. *A Concise Handbook of Community Psychiatry and Community Mental Health*. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1974. pp. 163-182.

A general discussion of alcoholism highlights such topics as history of alcohol, attitudes toward alcohol, a definition of alcoholism, prevention and education efforts, early detection and diagnosis, organizing a community program, treatment, followup, and evaluation. (27 references)

QELS 76(5)

NCAI017666

\*———. Prevention of alcoholism in the United States utilizing cultural and educational forces. *Preventive Medicine*, 3:5-10, 1974.

Primary methods of preventing alcoholism, particularly those that will reduce the possibility of persons using alcohol to solve their life problems, are described.

NCAI015733

\*Chalmers, D.K. "Action Research Model Within Multimodality Alcoholism Units." Presented at: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Conference on Program Evaluation (Washington, DC), 1974. 8 pp.

A systems theory approach to alcoholism treatment evaluation and the rationale underlying a particular research program is described.

NCAI014764

\*DiCicco, Lena M., and Unterberger, Hilma. Does alcohol follow drugs? *National Association of Secondary School Principals*, April 1973. pp. 85-91.

The authors contend that unless communities and schools permit open, honest discussions of alcohol-related issues, the destruction brought about by alcohol abuse can only increase. Five inconsistent assumptions strongly held by the public which complicate the problems of alcohol education are discussed. (13 references)

NCAI012285

\*Dolan, J.S. Operation threshold. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 439-459.

A description of the Jaycee Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Program (Operation Threshold) is given and initial findings of the program are explicated.

NCAI016251

Edwards, Griffith. Epidemiology applied to alcoholism. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 34(1):28-56, 1972.

It is suggested that epidemiological studies can be useful in: (1) increasing public awareness of alcoholism, (2) understanding its causes, (3) helping to distinguish various syndromes, (4) determining the extent of clinical contact with various kinds of alcoholic people in the community, and (5) evaluating efforts at prevention. (74 references)

NCAI007020

\*Faris, D. Prevention of alcoholism and economic alcoholism. *Preventive Medicine*, 3:36-48, 1974.

The author presents the social-health approach to the prevention of alcoholism recommended by the Liquor Regulations Committee of the Saskatchewan legislature. This approach suggests the need for a pricing policy to reduce overall alcohol consumption and thereby reduce alcoholism. (11 references)

QELS 72(4)

NCAI017303

Fort, Joel. *Alcohol: Our Biggest Drug Problem ... And Our Biggest Drug Industry*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973. 185 pp.

Topics discussed include the effects of alcohol on the body, the history of alcohol, cultural drinking habits, causes of alcoholism, treatment, and education and prevention.

NCAI007751

\*Globetti, G. Attitudes toward recovered alcoholic people: Implications for education. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, Winter 1974. pp. 18-22.

## Prevention (contd.)

Current attitudes toward the recovered alcoholic individual are discussed with an emphasis on the social stereotypes attributed to these people. This research was conducted as part of a larger study of the factors which tend to facilitate or retard the implementation of an alcohol education program on the local level. (4 references)

QELS 80(5)

NCAI017350

\*Grunden, Grace. *The Way It Is*. Beaverton, OR: Peter George Books, 1973. 94 pp.

The stated goal of this book is to promote prevention through alcohol education.

NCAI013053

Hanson, David J. Social norms and drinking behavior: Implications for alcohol and drug education. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 18(2):18-24, 1973.

The author notes that one-sided, negative alcohol education often runs contrary to the experiences of many young people, thereby reducing the believability of all teaching on the subject of alcohol and drugs. (35 references)

NCAI006653

\*Hyde, Margaret O. *Alcohol: Drink or Drug?* New York: McGraw Hill, 1974. 157 pp.

The author provides information about the positive and negative aspects of alcohol and discusses current research findings on the treatment and prevention of alcoholism.

NCAI014997

\*Ilic, A.; Poleksic, J.; and Peric, O. Problems of prevention of alcoholism. In: *Proceedings of the 19th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism* (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, 1973. pp. 84-94.

The authors discuss certain essential problems connected with the prevention of alcoholism and appeal for a coordinated, multidisciplinary effort to deal with these problems.

NCAI017680

Jessor, Richard. Remarks on drinking in youth. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1971. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 258-261.

The author stresses the importance of research on juvenile drinking and suggests specific variables which should be included in comprehensive research on juvenile drinking.

Jessor, Richard; Collins, Mary I.; and Jessor, Shirley L. On becoming a drinker: Social-psychological aspects of an adolescent tradition. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:199-213, 1972.

In discussing predictors of the onset of drinking behavior in adolescents, the authors note that certain personality profiles are useful in the prediction of a movement to alcohol, catching the adolescent at a time of change; he further notes that social support for drinking is the most important variable of those studied. (6 references)

NCAI003618

\*Klein, F. Alcoholism and advertising. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 425-438.

Grev North's advertising campaign for NIAAA on the subject of alcohol abuse and alcoholism is presented and discussed.

NCAI016250

\*Lint, J. Prevention of alcoholism. *Preventive Medicine*, 3:24-35, 1974.

Data on alcohol consumption are reported, indicating a distinct trend in many countries toward higher consumption levels. It is recommended that governments adjust taxes as often as required to maintain a constant relationship between the price of alcohol and disposable income. It is further recommended that educational programs emphasize the close association between overall levels of alcohol consumption, rates of alcoholism, and alcoholism-related mortality. (65 references)

QELS 88(7)

NCAI017302

\*Livingston, Charles F. Alcohol countermeasures programs can be run at reasonable cost. *Traffic Safety*, 74(3):12,35, 1974.

The author details methods by which alcohol-countermeasure programs can be economically conducted.

NCAI013966

\*Marion, Ira J., and Lowinson, Joyce H. "Governmental Policies and Supportive Services in Drug Abuse Treatment." Presented at: North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems (San Francisco, CA), December 1974. 5 pp.

A system of voluntary supportive services is proposed as an alternative to misplaced Federal priorities/appropriations for alcohol and drug abuse control. (14 references)

QELS 78(5)

NCAI019993

Prevention (contd.)

\*Milgram, Gail. Descriptive analysis of alcohol education materials. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36(3):416-421, 1975.

Eight hundred seventy-three alcohol education items (books, pamphlets, and leaflets) published in the United States and Canada from 1950 to 1973 were investigated. (12 references)  
QELS 74(4) NCAI019657

\*Peterson, J.H. Report on the Education Commission of the States' role in alcohol abuse prevention. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 460-466.

The Education Commission of the States Task Force on Responsible Decisions About Alcohol is presented, and a discussion of the goals, organization, and future plans of the task force is included.

NCAI016252

Plaut, Thomas F.A. Prevention of alcoholism. In: Gotlann and Eisdorfer, eds. *Handbook of Community Mental Health*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972. pp. 421-438.

Prevention of drinking problems is discussed in terms of nonspecific and specific strategies of change. (28 references)

NCAI006829

\*Reading, A. Determining the need for training. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 394-405.

See Professional Training Programs.

\*Reynolds, Ingrid. Alcoholism and drug dependence—A survey of general practitioners' opinions. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 1:167-169, 1975.

See Professional Training Programs.

\*Room, R. Governing images and the prevention of alcohol problems. *Preventive Medicine*, 3:11-23, 1974.

Three major governing images of alcohol problems are reviewed—alcohol as an irresistibly attractive but dangerous substance, alcohol as the cause of disruptive and compulsive social behavior, and alcoholism as a specific disease of unknown but preexisting etiology. (41 references)

QELS 90(7)

NCAI017300

\*———. Prevention . . . of what? In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 379-393.

The author examines concepts of alcoholism prevention, noting that preventive efforts directed at a population with one kind of drinking problem are too often presumed to automatically reach populations with other kinds of drinking problems. (35 references)

NCAI016230

Sareyan, Alex, and Wilson, Pamela. Analysis of the use of the motion picture in alcohol education. In: *Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. pp. 152-167.

Findings and recommendations are given which result from a review of educational films on alcohol produced since 1960. Film evaluation steps, consultants, and recommended films are listed.

NCAI004322

\*Seixas, F. Possible effect of major efforts to treat established alcoholism: Initiating an epidemic of health. *Preventive Medicine*, 3:86-96, 1974.

A review of suggestions on prevention of alcoholism through general education, with a focus on education of special target groups, is presented. (46 references)

QELS 89(7)

NCAI017301

\*Semple, B.M., and Yarrow, A. Health education, alcohol, and alcoholism in Scotland. *Health Bulletin*, 32(1):31-34 Jan, 1974.

See Professional Training Programs.

\*Sutherland Learning Associates, Inc. "Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Model Learning Systems. Preliminary Designs: Final Report." 1974. 267 pp.

See Elementary Education Programs.

\*U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *Second Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health: New Knowledge*. (DHEW Pub. No. (ADM)75-212) Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 170 pp.

An appendix is devoted to prevention of alcoholism in the United States utilizing cultural and educational forces. The Secretary of HEW recommends that knowledge about alcohol and alcoholism be made more readily available

## Prevention (contd.)

for use by specialists and the public; that educational resources for professionals and schools be developed and expanded. (550 references)  
NCAI016011

\*Whitehead, Paul C., and Aharon, Charles H. Drug-using attitudes and behaviors: Their distributions and implications for prevention. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 65:301-304, 1974.

General attitudes toward the acceptance of drug intoxication are put forth as a target for programs aimed at reducing the level of drug abuse in society. (22 references)

NCAI018278

\*Wilkins, R. Community nurse and the alcoholic. *Nursing Times*, 69:1071-1072, 1973.

The role of the community nurse as a detector, educator, counselor, and researcher of the alcoholic individual and his family is discussed. (9 references)

QELS 52(2)

NCAI017590

\*Wilkinson, Rupert. Prevention: A retrospect on some assumptions and questions. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute*

on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1974. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1975. pp. 369-373.

Citing the case study approach as an example, the author illustrates how academic work on prevention of drinking problems can be influenced by its organizational context and by the values of the investigators.

NCAI016229

## General Readings

Edwards, Griffith. Epidemiology applied to alcoholism. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 34(1):28-56, 1973.

See Prevention.

Girdano, Daniel, and Girdano, Dorothy Dusek. *Drug Education: Content and Method*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1972. 280 pp.

This book was written as a curriculum guide for drug education in the public schools. It presents social, psychological, and physical scientific knowledge and also a guide to the presentation via classroom tested methods, activities, and discussion topics.

NCAI008339

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